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CATALOGUE OF

NORTHERN GROWN SEED POTATOES

L. L. MAY & Co.

NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS AND SEEDSMEN.

ST. PAUL, MINN. U.S.A.

A FIELD OF THE "GREAT NORTHERN" AT HARVEST TIME.

STARR-RICHARDS ENG. CO. N.Y.

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THE POTATO.

Its History and Value.

The potato is a native of the table lands of Central America and South America. Centuries ago it grew wild in Peru and Ecuador. The wild potato differs little from the cultivated sorts, except the tubers are smaller. Although a native of tropical countries, it has been transplanted to all climates, even within the Arctic Circle. Sir Walter Raleigh introduced the potato into Ireland just 309 years ago, and for 300 years potatoes have been grown on the plot of ground where he planted the first tuber. Its history, therefore, dates back barely 400 years, and in that respect, as well as in others, it presents a marked contrast to corn and wheat, which were cultivated by the Egyptians and Chaldeans thousands of years before the Christian era. From an unknown vegetable of a few hundred years ago, it has become a stupenduous article of commerce and a very important factor in our daily food. It is now cultivated in all parts of the world, and the demand for it, as an article of food and for other purposes, is growing every day. It was a long time before the potato began to be used as food for man, but little by little it grew into popularity, and now stands next to the cereals in importance as a plant food.

Very few farmers are aware of the fact that thousands of bushels of potatoes are consumed in this country each year which are grown in Great Britain, Canada and on Prince Edward's Island. Of course, there is a duty to be paid on these importations, and quite heavy transportation charges. Some farmers will claim they are too far from a market to make potato growing profitable. To such we would say: how about the farmer the other side of the Atlantic? The amount of it is, our farmers should grow not only all the potatos consumed in the United States, but have millions of bushels to export and sell to starch factories. There is a fair profit in growing potatoes, for the ordinary farmer, at 15c per bushel. Good, strong growing, heavy yielding varieties will always pay handsomely, and with pure, straight stock, you will always get a fancy price in market.

The potato disease appeared in Ireland in 1846, and ten years later in this country, supposed to be the result of growing the same crop in the same soil too often. From these causes the crop became a very uncertain one, and the Rev. Mr. Goodrich, of Utica, N. Y., commenced his attempts to improve the tuber. He procured wild tubers from South America, and in a few years produced many new varieties, healthy, vigorous and productive. The seed from one of these produced the Early Rose, which worked a new era in potato culture in this country. Other new varieties followed.

Some persons entertain the mistaken idea that different varieties of potatoes when grown in the same field will mix, as they choose to call it, or more properly, cross. This is impossible, as the tuber is in reality the root, or rather an enlargement of the root of the plant. The seed balls growing on the top of the plant are the fruit proper; these balls are produced from the flower of the plant just as apples and other fruits are produced from the bloom. By hybridizing these flowers, crosses are made and new varieties procured, and in this way only. The fruit proper of the potato is not used for food, but the root.

All who grow potatoes have no doubt noticed in the past few years the almost entire absence of the seed balls, and some varieties of recent introduction, notably the "Early Ohio," do not produce flowers. Ten years ago every plant bore numbers of these balls, while now they have none, or very few. A recent writer says this is the natural result of disuse. It is an axiom of nature that whatever is not required is gradually eliminated. We have no use for the flower and seed, using the tuber only, and the potato plant has made up its mind not to waste strength any longer. Whatever the cause, the fact remains that potato blossoms are becoming less in number every year, and in some sections such a thing as a potato seed is a rarity.

In the United States 2,500,000 acres are cultivated to potatoes, yielding 175,000,000 bushels, or an average of about 70 bushels per acre. This is the lowest average of the 13 countries where potatoes are grown extensively. In the United Kingdom the average is nearly 200 bushels per acre.

The trench system, originated by Dr. Carman, has produced the best results yet tried; by this method in widely different sections of this country, potatoes have grown on small plots at the rate of from 810 bushels to 1,061 bushels per acre, and Mr. Chas. B. Coy, of Presque Isle, Maine, grew on one measured acre 738 bushels.

If farmers would grow fewer acres and use more manure and better culture, they would obtain much better results than by growing a large area and small average yield.

INTRODUCTORY.

WE TAKE PLEASURE in again presenting to our friends and patrons our Catalogue of Northern Grown Seed Potatoes, and it is with much pride and satisfaction that we are able to place within reach of our friends, and former very liberal patrons, such a magnificent list of seed potatoes. We can say without egotism that this is the most complete catalogue of valuable potatoes issued by any house in the United States, comprising as it does, the varieties of real merit—every variety being most rigidly tested before offering for sale.

Being aware that this state was capable of originating and producing the finest potatoes in the world, both for seed and market purposes, we commenced working on them in a small way some years ago, until at this time we claim to grow and sell more seed potatoes of real merit than any two houses combined in America. Our business reputation and integrity being at stake as well as our reputation as potato growers, we could not afford to place any variety on the market without first thoroughly testing and thus being prepared to set forth its true merits. Our long experience (which has, by the way, cost us vast sums of money, and much time) surely ought to be of value to our customers in the way of placing within their reach the most valuable varieties to be found in America, and we believe this is fully appreciated by our patrons. They could not hope to be thus conversant with potatoes, varieties, etc., without first employing the same amount of time and money. We take pride in saying that our sales have more than doubled each season since entering the business.

We have heretofore found it beneficial both to purchasers and ourselves, to offer gold prizes for best exhibit of potatoes from our stock, and shall continue to carry out this policy. The first prize we ever paid was $50 in gold for one peck of potatoes, Larson Bros., Market Gardeners near this city, being the winners.

We beg to call your attention especially to our "Great Northern" and "Irish Queen." We control the full stock of both varieties. These are two very valuable sorts, and we suggest that all desiring to avail themselves of the opportunity to purchase of this stock, do so early, as the chances are that the stock will not hold out the full season. Salesmen will be notified as soon as stock is exhausted.

Thanking each and all of our patrons for their very liberal patronage in the past, and trusting we may merit your valuable trade in the future, we beg to remain,

Very truly yours,

L. L. MAY & CO.

GOLD PRIZES.

$100.00 FOR ONE PECK OF POTATOES.

We will pay $100.00 in Gold for the finest specimen peck of the Great Northern and Irish Queen, each, making $200.00 in prizes. The seed stock to be purchased of us and paid for on delivery. Conditions: All such potatoes for competition must be shipped to us by express—transportation charges fully prepaid, and to arrive at St. Paul not later than October 15th, 1896.

L. L. MAY & CO.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SALESMEN.

All potatoes at listed price in this catalogue are delivered freight paid to the railroad station nearest to purchaser's residence, and such station must be in every instance designated on order blank, in blank space for this purpose.

Orders will not be accepted or filled for a less quantity than the smallest quantity quoted on such variety. Half bushels sold at peck rates, unless otherwise noted. Where a barrel of potatoes are ordered of two varieties—one-half of each—25 cents will be added to the regular barrel rates of such varieties to cover extra cost of putting up. We cannot accept orders for more than two varieties in a barrel. No extra charge for bags or barrels. Weight of potatoes, 60 pounds to the bushel; 165 pounds to the barrel. Safe arrival at point of destination guaranteed.

Our prices are not to be confounded with catalogue prices. Our rates are for seed, **delivered freight paid,** while buying through catalogues, purchaser always pays freight or express, assuming all risk of transportation, and in many cases cost of packing, etc., all of which means about as much more as the first cost of the potatoes.

While we aim to furnish the best of the older sorts of potatoes, our specialty is new and valuable sorts, which we have tested to the extent of establishing their superiority beyond a question.

Change of Seed, and Northern Grown Seed.—The importance of changing seed, and point of origin cannot be emphasized too strongly. Minnesota potatoes have a national reputation—healthy stock, productiveness, cooking, marketing, and keeping qualities. While our Eastern and more Southern competitors are doing all they can to sell their own stock, they frankly concede that Northern and Minnesota grown potatoes are superior in every respect. Seed should be changed every season. Our experienced growers, even when planting the same varieties each year, prefer to come to us for their stock rather than use their own. The yield is much heavier, the stock purer, freedom from diseases guaranteed, and the crops bring more in the market.

HOW TO GROW POTATOES.

Big crops, large, smooth, handsome potatoes and of fine quality, is all told in the "A. B. C. Potato Culture," a book written by T. B. Terry, of Ohio. Mr. Terry has devoted his time and land to the potato for years, and in this work he tells all about how he has attained his magnificent success raising potatoes. Mr. Terry's articles on farming and farm crops are always in demand by the leading agricultural papers of the country.

Every farmer should have this book in the house. We give one with every order for seed potatoes to the amount of $5.00. We consider the book easily worth $5.00 if not obtainable for less. Make sure your order foots to $5.00 and that the salesman enters the book on order blank.

A FEW POINTS ON SOIL, PREPARATION OF SAME, HOW TO PLANT AND CULTIVATE; ADVANTAGES OF THE R. N. Y. TRENCH METHOD.

The enemies to large yields of potatoes are: First, a sufficient supply of suitable soluble food; second, drought; third, a compact medium in which to develop. Solubility of food can be secured only by moisture. The potato plant before the tubers begin to form needs no more moisture than most plants with succulent stems and leaves. The tubers are 80 per cent. water, and they develop and mature in a comparatively short period. When they are developing a full supply of moisture must be supplied or the potatoes are checked. Succeeding favorable weather can then induce only a second growth which, though it may add to the bulk of the crop, cannot increase its value.

Trenches, if of ample size, supply a mellow congenial medium for the potatoes' growth. The roots freely extend whithersoever they will. In this unresisting soil the tubers form, grow and mature. The roots readily find their food, while the mellow, deep soil, conserves moisture. It is well known that surface cultivation in times of drought tends to hold the moisture underneath. The soil of the trenches if properly made, acts throughout, upon the same principle as the surface cultivation. The tubers and roots have nothing to overcome except the comparatively gentle resistance of a yielding soil. The moisture is conserved by porosity. The gentlest rains, or even dews readily penetrate and permeate the loose soil; while evaporation is retarded by the foliage which soon covers the entire trench. Only shallow, level cultivation is given. By the old method the plow or cultivator is run both ways, throwing furrows towards the plants. The fibrous roots are severed, while the plants are, in a measure, deprived of the means of gathering moisture, the severed roots being exposed to the direct action of air and sun, and the heaped up soil acting as a shed which carries the rain from where it is most needed to where it is least needed.

The best land for growing potatoes is undoubtedly new breaking, but this is now-a-days scarce, and getting more so each year. The next best thing is, if you are going to make a business of growing potatoes, to begin a couple of years ahead and put your ground for potatoes in proper condition, which is easily accomplished by rotation. First wheat, next clover, and then potatoes. An early cutting of the clover can be made, which makes most excellent feed, and the second growth should be plowed under, doing this in the fall if convenient; if not, spring will do. The clover roots and growth turned under not only make the very best fertilizer, but the growth of clover on a piece of ground prepares it especially for a potato crop. Clover absorbs through a peculiar growth on its roots, free nitrogen from the air. At market rates, as figured in the cost of commercial fertilizer, there is in the air resting on each square rod of your farm, between $90 and $100 worth of nitrogen. Clover also is the best agent to gather the mineral properties needed for the production of a crop and bring them to the surface or within reach of the growing crop, it being a very deep feeder. It gathers up escaping nitrates as well as mineral matter, bringing it to the surface again where other crops obtain the benefit when the sod is plowed under. Rather light land, a clay subsoil, or little sandy produces the smoothest and prettiest potatoes, although enormous crops of good quality are grown on heavy land. Pages could be written as to the value of clover as a fertilizer, and a rotation of crops, but space here will not permit.

There is no farm crop which needs soil so thoroughly worked and kept loose and porous as the potato. Plow deep, using a subsoil plow to follow ordinary plow if you have one, and take pains to work the ground up light as possible, and keep it so while crop is growing.

We would cut the seed to not more than two eyes to a piece, and if an expensive variety, to one eye only, taking care at all times to leave as much flesh of the potato on each cutting as the tuber will admit, and plant in drills three feet apart, dropping one piece in a place, say 16 inches apart. Cover seed from three to five inches deep according to soil, whether heavy or light. This, if your drill has been properly made, and deep enough will leave the centre of drill directly over seed a little below level of the field, which however will be leveled up during cultivation. Never do any hilling up during hoeing or cultivating. Keep the ground as near level as possible at all times, thus preventing the ground in the drills from drying out and getting the natural and full benefit of all rain fall, which cannot be had where hilling up is done. Three or four days after planting, it is advisable to go over the field with a smoothing harrow, to perfectly level and smooth the ground, and in about as many days more go over it again keeping horses each time between the rows so as not to tread on seed, which will loosen up the soil nicely, and kill any weeds that may have started. The next thing will be to cultivate, which should be done soon as potatoes are up so rows are plainly seen, and give them the cultivator once a week until blossoms set; or oftener in case of a heavy rain to pack the ground.

KEEPING POTATOES THROUGH THE WINTER.

The best plan is of course to store in a cool, dry, frost proof cellar, excluding all light, and keeping temperature as near 38 degrees as possible. Many farmers however haven't cellar capacity, in which case the next best plan is to bury them as follows: Put them in piles, first covering with straw, and let them sweat out, and when placing in the pit for winter, see that no unsound ones get in to pollute others. For your permanent winter pit, select a cool dry spot where no water will stand. Better if it is on north side of buildings or hedge, so it will not thaw so readily. Select a cold morning when cloudy and just above freezing. The ground is then cold, and you can also cool the potatoes off nicely as you get them ready for the covering. For a hundred bushel lot, make a pile thirty feet long and four feet wide, and pile as high as possible on this base. Pile potatoes right on top of ground (don't dig any hole or trench for them.) The pile made, put on a good layer of straw, laying around the base first and then above, lapping over and finally topping out with a layer of forkfulls. The idea is to so place the straw as to shed water. Now on top of this covering of straw, place four inches of earth. This earth should be taken out 2½ feet back from the base of the potato pile, all around, leaving this 2½ foot base to build the cover on. When this four inches of earth is partly frozen, and before any risk of a heavy freeze, put on another layer of straw same as the first, and on top of this one foot of earth, making it all even thickness all the way, and thus keep your pile steep enough to shed water. Spank down all around smooth and solid with shovel. Now, let it stand this way until the ground is frozen up. This accomplished, cover the whole pile four to six feet thick with another covering of straw and four feet out all around from the pile. This will keep the frost in your layer of dirt which is securely covered with straw, and cold nor heat can get at your potatoes. They are in an air tight space. You can, by leaving the straw on, keep them very late in spring.

TABLE

SHOWING FOR THE PAST THIRTEEN YEARS THE ACREAGE UNDER POTATOES IN THE UNITED STATES, YIELD PER ACRE AND TOTAL CROP IN BUSHELS, IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF POTATOES IN BUSHELS FOR THE SUCCEEDING TWELVE MONTHS; TOGETHER WITH THE AVERAGE VALUE (IN CENTS PER BUSHEL) OF THE IMPORTED POTATOES, THE AVERAGE VALUE OF DOMESTIC POTATOES ON UNITED STATES FARMS ON DECEMBER 1ST, 1894, AND THE MARKET PRICE OF POTATOES AT BOSTON IN OCTOBER, JANUARY AND APRIL FOLLOWING EACH CROP.

The imports and exports corresponding to the domestic crop of 1893 are for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1894, as all imports come from October to June. The Boston market prices are selected because most sensitive to importations. It is important to note the average value at which foreign potatoes found it profitable to seek this market. These import values include the value of early potatoes, which accounts for the high price reported in 1891, when only such tubers were imported. Also notice how the farm price in December of each year varied with the crop, and the effect of import on the course of market prices.

		Yields in Bushels.				Prices of Potatoes.				
Year.	Acres potatoes	Per acre.	Total crop.	Imports, bushels.	Exports, bushels.	Import.	Farm.	Oct.	Jan.	April.
1894,	2,914,000	56	164,400,000	.....	.....	?	?	?	?	?
1893,	2,605,000	72	183,000,000	3,003,000	793,000	42	59	58	68	80
1892,	2,506,000	62	155,000,000	4,317,000	846,000	47	67	83	$1.00	$1.10
1891,	2,660,000	93	250,000,000	187,000	557,000	95	37	50	50	45
1890,	2,606,000	58	150,000,000	5,402,000	341,000	51	78	70	1.05	1.15
1889,	2,601,000	76	218,000,000	3,416,000	407,000	40	40	70	70	1.00
1888,	2,533,000	80	202,000,000	883,000	472,000	36	40	60	60	60
1887,	2,357,000	57	134,000,000	8,260,000	404,000	45	69	75	90	1.12
1886,	2,287,000	73	168,000,000	1,432,000	435,000	38	45	60	60	70
1885,	2,266,000	78	175,000,000	1,937,000	495,000	33	53	53	85	80
1884,	2,221,000	86	191,000,000	659,000	380,000	30	....	55	58	65
1883,	2,289,000	86	208,000,000	425,000	555,000	45	....	57	50	45
1882,	2,172,000	78	171,000,000	2,362,000	439,000	....	....	70	95	95
1881,	2,042,000	53	109,000,000	8,790,000	408,000	....	....	95	1.10	1.25

THE POTATO CROP OF 1893 and 1894.

UNITED STATES.	Acreage, Total.	Yield Per Acre. 1894.	Yield Per Acre. 1893.	Total Crop. 1894.	Total Crop. 1893.
Maine	57,000	135	120	7,695,000	6,229,000
New Hampshire	22,000	125	119	2,750,000	2,599,000
Vermont	29,000	115	111	3,335,000	3,271,000
Massachusetts	31,000	113	119	3,503,000	3,493,000
Rhode Island	6,000	115	108	630,000	667,000
Connecticut	26,000	96	87	2,496,000	2,115,000
New York	378,000	65	70	24,570,000	25,010,000
New Jersey	47,000	62	73	2,914,000	3,581,000
Pennsylvania	206,000	50	76	10,300,000	15,118,000
Ohio	205,000	50	58	10,250,000	10,299,000
Michigan	214,000	60	75	12,840,000	14,678,000
Indiana	109,000	30	51	3,270,000	5,177,000
Illinois	166,000	47	53	7,802,000	8,504,000
Wisconsin	165,000	45	77	7,425,000	12,088,000
Minnesota	114,000	59	66	6,726,000	7,535,000
Iowa	176,000	38	58	6,688,000	9,755,000
Missouri	94,000	35	78	3,290,000	7,055,000
Kansas	108,000	37	44	3,996,000	4,668,000
Nebraska	109,000	32	44	3,488,000	4,966,000
South Dakota	49,000	40	54	1,960,000	2,378,000
North Dakota	32,000	58	69	1,856,000	1,349,000
Colorado	36,000	125	94	4,500,000	3,167,000
Others	532,000	60	72	32,100,000	30,302,000
Total	2,914,000	....	....	164,414,000	183,034,000
Our Western States in Detail.					
Montana	4,799	146	138	700,654	662,262
Wyoming	2,043	165	134	337,095	273,762
Colorado	33,696	86	94	2,899,856	3,167,424

	Acreage, Total.	Yield Per Acre. 1894.	1893.	Total Crop. 1894.	1893.
New Mexico	.....	....	70	.....	43,260
Arizona	.....	73	75	.....	29,325
Utah	5,893	94	88	553,842	518,584
Idaho	3,812	145	132	552,740	583,236
Nevada	.....	171	153	.....	178,464
Washington	14,413	121	120	1,743,973	1,729,560
Oregon	16,772	118	127	1,979,096	2,130,044
California	37,203	96	96	3,571,488	3,571,488
CANADA.					
Ontario	197,629	80	98	15,840,000	17,580,000
Quebec	138,992	95	108	13,205,000	15,025,000
Nova Scotia	37,530	100	112	3,753,000	4,921,000
New Brunswick	41,849	83	112	3,486,000	4,828,000
P. Edward Islands	41,345	140	160	5,740,000	7,071,000
Manitoba	11,749	130	175	1,560,000	1,757,000
British Columbia	4,634	150	172	750,000	686,000
The Territories	3,901	130	135	520,000	539,000
Total (Canada)	477 629	94	112	44,854,000	52,407,000
FOREIGN.					
United Kingdom	1,201,494	168	195†	201,852,000	244,182,000
France	3,935,000	100	137†	393,000,000	488,317,000
Germany	7,527,000	125	139†	940,875,000	1,010,000,000
Austria	2,715,654	100	126†	271,565,000	343,875,000
Hungary	1,130,000	90	97†	101,700,000	110,280,000
Belgium	510,000	250	328†	127,500,000	167,617,000
Denmark	139,000	110	140†	15,290,000	18,060,000
Holland	180,000	200	244†	36,000,000	44,000,000
Italy	450,000	60	61†	27,000,000	27,500,000
Russia	3,713,000	120	120†	445,560,000	446,000,000
Sweeden	386,545	130	149†	50,251,000	57,563,000
Norway	88,837	250	290	22,250,000	25,831,000

† These yields per acre and total crop corresponding are latest official years, 1893 for Great Britain, '92 or '91 for some of the other countries. The yield per acre and total crop of these foreign countries for this year are estimated from best data obtainable after much effort.

There was the following acreage of cultivated crops in the state of Minnesota for season of 1894:

Wheat	2,809,107	Rye	102,100	Sugar Cane, gallons	2,325
Oats	1,307,835	Buckwheat	7,678	Cultivated Hay, tons	423,425
Corn	438,590	Potatoes	96,988	Flax Seed, bushels	270,933
Barley	517,881	Beans	4,540	Other Products	66,625

For the season of 1893, the state of Iowa cultivated the following crops:

	No. Acres.	Yield per Acre.		No. Acres.	Yield per Acre.		No. Acres.	Yield per Acre.
Corn	6,016,940	35.7	Buckwheat	31,042	13.8	Timothy Seed	164,104	4.0
Winter Wheat	233,553	15.8	Flax	248,776	9.1	Clover Seed	54,538	2.0
Spring Wheat	629,626	12.4	Sorghum	6,517	85.6	Timothy Hay	2,687,843	1.7
Oats	4,197,623	24.0	Broom Corn	1,735	1.0	Prairie Hay	2,009,403	1.4
Rye	109,528	16.3	Irish Potatoes	104,261	59.2	Other Hay	186,765	1.0
Barley	506,091	22.6	Sweet Potatoes	28,000	64.8			

The following dimensions of ground make one acre:

10 rods x 16 rods.	4 rods x 40 rods.	20 yards x 242 yards.	110 feet x 369 feet.
8 " x 20 "	5 yards x 968 yards.	40 " x 121 "	60 " x 726 "
5 " x 32 "	10 " x 484 "	220 feet x 198 feet.	120 " x 363 "

Number of trees on an acre:

30 feet apart each way	50	15 feet apart each way	205	6 feet apart each way	1210
25 " " " "	70	12 " " " "	300	5 " " " "	1742
20 " " " "	110	10 " " " "	435	4 " " " "	2723
18 " " " "	135	8 " " " "	680	2 " " " "	4840

RULE.—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560) will give the number of trees to the acre.

One pound of the various Cereal Crops contains the following Average Number of Seeds:

Wheat 10,000; barley 15,000; oats 18,000 to 20,000; rye 20,000; beans 900 to 1,000; peas 1,800 to 2,000; flax 100,000; hemp 24,000.

Average Quantity of Seed Required for an Acre, in Drills:

Beets	5 to 6 pounds.	Onions	5 to 6 pounds.	Parsnips	5 to 6 pounds.
Carrots	4 to 5 "	Onions for sets	60 to 80 "	Radishes	9 to 10 "
Dwarf Beans	1¼ bushels.	Onion sets, per acre, according to size	8 to 10 bushels.	Salsify	6 to 8 "
Early Peas	3 "			Spinach	10 to 12 "
Marrowfat Peas	3 "	Potatoes	5 to 10 "	Turnip	1½ to 2 "

For an Acre in Hills:

Corn	8 to 10 quarts.	Pole Beans	8 to 10 quarts.	Squash	2 to 3 pounds
Cucumbers	2 to 3 pounds.	Pumpkin	2 to 3 pounds.	Watermelons	4 to 5 "
Muskmelons	2 to 3 "				

Seed Required for a Given Number of Plants:

	About.		About.		About.
Asparagus	1 oz. 500 plants.	Endive	1 oz. 3,000 plants.	Rhubarb	1 oz. 500 plants.
Cabbage	1 oz. 1,500 "	Leek	1 oz. 1,500 "	Sage	1 oz. 1,000 "
Cauliflower	1 oz. 1,000 "	Lettuce	1 oz. 3,000 "	Savory	1 oz. 2,000 "
Celery	1 oz. 2,000 "	Marjoram	1 oz. 1,500 "	Thyme	1 oz. 4,000 "
Egg Plant	1 oz. 1,000 "	Pepper	1 oz. 1,000 "	Tomato	1 oz. 1,500 "

Seed Required for a Given Number of Hills:

Corn	1 qt. to 200 hills.	Pole Beans, Limas	1 qt. to 100 hills.	Squash	1 oz. to 50 hills.
Cucumbers	1 oz. to 125 "	Pole Beans, Wax	1 qt. to 150 "	Watermelon	1 oz. to 30 "
Muskmelons	1 oz. to 60 "	Pumpkin	1 oz. to 50 "		

Seed Required for a Given Length of Drill:

Asparagus	1 oz. 60 feet of drill.	Okra	1 oz. 40 feet of drill.	Peas	1 qt. 75 feet of drill.
Beet	1 oz. 50 "	Onion	1 oz. 100 "	Radishes	1 oz. 100 "
Beans, Dwarf	1 qt. 100 "	Onion sets	1 qt. 50 "	Salsify	1 oz. 70 "
Carrot	1 oz. 100 "	Parsley	1 oz. 125 "	Spinach	1 oz. 100 "
Endive	1 oz. 100 "	Parsnips	1 oz. 200 "	Turnip	1 oz. 150 "

Amount of Seed Necessary for an Acre, and the Number of Pounds to the Bushel:

	No. lbs. to Bu.	No. lbs. to Acre.		No. lbs. to Bu.	No. lbs. to Acre.		No. lbs. to Bu.	No. lbs. to Acre.
Alfalfa	60	12 to 15	Lawn Grass	21	75 to 100	Red Clover	60	12 to 14
Alsike Clover	60	5 to 8	Hungarian	48	40 to 50	Red Top	14	30 to 40
Barley	48	75 to 90	Kentucky Blue Grass	14	40 to 50	Rye	56	75 to 90
Buckwheat	48	50 to 75	Millet	50	40 to 50	Sugar Cane	50	6 to 8
English Rye Grass	28	75 to 100	Oats	2 to 3 bushels		Timothy	45	25 to 40
Flax	56	28 to 42	Orchard Grass	14	45 to 50	Wheat	60	60 to 90
Hemp	44	30 to 60	Peas, Field	60	120 to 180	White Dutch Clover	60	5 to 8

Weights of Various Farm Crops:

Two and one-fifth cubic feet of new wheat weighs 112 lbs.; oats, 3.65 cubic feet, 112 lbs.; barley, 2.38 cubic feet, 112 lbs. Straw, in its usual condition, weighs 3½ lbs. per cubic foot; it may be compressed to weigh nearly 6 lbs. per cubic foot. Hay, in like manner, will weigh respectively 5 to 8 lbs. per cubic foot. A bushel of grain, when lying on the floor, occupies a space of one square foot, with a depth of 15½ inches. Turnips, about 1,000 lbs. to the cubic yard; rutabagas, about 1,350 lbs.; mangel wurzels, about 1,100 lbs.; potatoes, about 1,250 lbs., and carrots about 1,100 lbs. to the cubic yard.

A ton of Timothy Hay, in stack or mow, well pressed, measures 480 cubic feet, or 6x8x10 feet. A ton of mixed Timothy and Clover measures 520 feet. A ton of mixed meadow grasses measures 600 feet.

A ton of loose straw measures 900 feet.

Average Weight of the Root and Hay Crops per Acre:

Turnips, 20 to 30 tons; carrots, 25 tons; potatoes, 6 to 12 tons; hay, one to two tons; clover hay, 2 tons.

Average Weight per Acre of the Straw of the Cereal Crops:

Wheat, 3,000 to 3,500 lbs.; oats, 2,000 to 2,500 lbs.; barley, 2,100 to 2,500 lbs.; rye, 4,000 to 5,000 lbs.; peas, 2,700 lbs.

AMERICAN WONDER.

Excepting our Irish Queen, this is unquestionably the best main crop late potato in existence. It is just about the ideal for main crop. First, it is of the finest quality; second, an enormous yielder, and, third, its color being perfectly white and oblong in shape, makes it a quick seller in market at a profitable figure, when other sorts drag. We make these statements after thoroughly testing and growing heavily of this sort for three years. Originated Jas. Vick's Sons. It is a strong grower on all soils, is better quality and better shape than Rural New Yorker. Eyes shallow and not too many. We have never seen a better keeper. American wonder is being grown in New England States as main crop late, and Burbank absolutely discarded.

BROWNELL'S WINNER.

After a trial of three years with this variety, we can truly say that it is a very valuable sort, one of the most attractive and best keeping varieties in our cellars this past winter. In season, medium late; skin, flesh color; meat, white; flavor and cooking qualities, very fine, indeed. It is an extra heavy yielder, a strong, robust grower, and hardy constitution. Flesh remains hard and firm and retains its good flavor until new potatoes are ready.

CARMAN No. 1.

This very valuable sort was originated by Mr. E. S. Carman, the editor of the great agricultural paper (Rural New Yorker.) Its origin and introduction is alone a sufficient guarantee of its worth for general cultivation.

The Carman No. 1 is a seedling from seedlings raised through several generations, with the object of developing good, and suppressing undesirable qualities. It is intermediate in ripening, has only few and shallow eyes, skin and flesh peculiarly white, and, as Mr. Carman says, "quality superb," and "a wonderful potato," an enormous yielder, every tuber seeming to mature, leaving no small, unmarketable potatoes in the hill, and does not blight. Perfect keeper. Order now, while the stock holds out.

CARMAN No. 3.

Like Carman No. 1, the No. 3 was originated on the experimental grounds of the Rural New Yorker, by Mr. E. S. Carman. Here is what the introducers have to say of Carman No. 3:

"It will be noticed that it resembles the Carman No. 1, except that the tubers are a little more elongated. The eyes are very shallow, but very few in number.

(OVER.)

It is of the shapeliest form and even in droughty seasons its perfect shape is retained. Without any approach to an exception, it is the *greatest yielder ever introduced!* It may fairly be claimed that it does not yield any small tubers at all in ordinary seasons. It bears its tubers very close to the plant, a single turn of the fork turning out every potato. It is of the *largest size,* the tubers usually *averaging in weight a pound each;* but on account of the very dry weather of the past season, our present stock runs much smaller than it otherwise would. It is a perfect keeper. Both skin and flesh are of extreme whiteness.

The foliage is heavy and of a dark green color, and the vines are always strong and vigorous. The tubers set while the vines are quite small, but do not ripen until late. This gives all the advantages of continuous growth for the entire season, making it very valuable for the main field crop.

Our claims for the Carman No. 3 are:

1st. It is the handsomest large potato ever produced.

2d. It will out-yield any other potato whatever.

3d. Practically, every potato is of marketable size.

4th. Its table qualities are fully up to the highest standard, it has no hollow hearts, and no dark spots.

We are confident that it will soon be the most popular variety for field culture, on account of its enormous productiveness and great beauty."

CROWN JEWEL.

A seedling of Early Ohio, but not like it in appearance, as it has a white skin. A strikingly beautiful potato and brings a high price in market. Smooth, regular in shape, cooking up floury and evenly clear through. The vines grow vigorously extending deep into the earth; its rapid growth and hardy constitution render it well able to take care of itself against bugs where other varieties have failed. It is one of the very best yielders on the list, and is a general favorite wherever it has been tried; about two weeks earlier than Early Rose.

COLUMBIAN ROSE.

Originated near Springfield, Mass. We purchased our original seed stock of the introducers at a very fancy price, as we were much pleased with the appearance of the potato and what it was doing. We have now grown it for three seasons, and are better pleased with it each year. It is our candid opinion that it is a better potato in every way than Early Rose in its palmy days; resembles that variety in shape, color and size, only smoother, eyes not so deep, tubers more even in size, and less small ones at digging. One of the best yielders; excellent keeper.

EARLY HARVEST.

Originated in Penobscot Co., Maine. The introducer describes it as follows: "It is wonderfully early, earlier than any other potato grown, which unprecedented feature, coupled with large yield, superb quality and fine appearance, make it a most valuable sort for first early marketing, or home use. The tubers average very large size, are nearly white, with eyes only slightly indented, skin often netted, as shown in cut; shape oval, flattened, sometimes long oval; quality best."

Joseph Gilbert, Middlesex Co., Mass., states that he harvested from six pounds of seed planted, nineteen bushels of extra large and exceedingly handsome potatoes. A. Brandon, of Madison Co., N. Y., says he dug "257 pounds of mammoth potatoes," from the two pounds of seed planted.

This is our first season with it, but we believe it to be a grand potato.

EARLY NORTHER.

Originated in northern Maine, on the farm of Mr. G. W. P. Jerrard, and first offered in 1892. The introducers say: "It has had an unprecedented sale for two years, the stock of it not being sufficient to supply the demand, and all late orders returned unfilled. Like the New Queen, the Early Norther seems to prosper in every condition of soil and climate, and from every quarter customers write of its great productiveness, large size and handsome appearance. In shape, color and season of ripening, it closely resembles its parent (Early Rose), though it outyields that grand old sort two to one."

N. G. Kilborn, Douglas Co., Minn., writes: "This has been a very poor season for potatoes, but nevertheless from the one barrel of Early Northers, I harvested one hundred and forty-seven bushels."

EARLY PURITAN.

We have grown and sold this variety for three seasons and it has done handsomely for us, giving satisfaction in every case. The introducer describes it as follows: "It cooks dry and floury and equal in quality to the Snowflake. But the great value of Early Puritan lies in its great productiveness; planted under exactly the same conditions, it has thus far yielded nearly double that of the Early Rose and Beauty of Hebron. Ripens as early as Early Rose, but unlike that variety the tubers when half grown are wonderfully dry and fit for the table." Skin pure white; a beauty.

EARLY MARKET.

We are safe in saying that no potato grower in the entire country acquainted with this variety will make the statement that there is a variety in existence fit for table use as early as the Early Market. We do not contend that this variety will fully mature tubers earlier than any other sort, but as stated in another description, the potatoes are ready for table use earlier than any sort known. The originator describes it as follows:

"Early Market is very productive, the tubers having the peculiar markings of the Early Ohio, but quite distinct from that variety, as they are more elongated. As the name implies, this variety is especially recommended to grow for early marketing, as it is unsurpassed in quality by any potato, in the early stages of growth or unripe condition, cooking dry and mealy as soon as the tubers have attained a marketable size. This point will be highly appreciated by the market gardeners and others who grow potatoes for the early market, and also those who have their own little garden patch for early use. The tubers are medium to large, light pink or flesh colored, with the specks peculiar to the Ohio class, oval oblong, very uniform in size, eyes flush with the surface; both stems and seed ends are round and full. It is a good keeper, retaining its excellent quality from the time of harvesting until the next planting season. We heartily recommend it after a three years trial.

EXTRA EARLY BURPEE.

This is one of Mr. McCoy's seedlings, of recent introduction. Here is a very early variety hard to beat. About two weeks earlier than Early Ohio. See what the introducer says of it:

"The potatoes are uniformly of good size, entirely free from rough or scabby tubers, with very few small ones; slightly shaded with pink; the flesh is pure white, remarkably fine grained and of the very best table quality. The tubers grow very compact in the hill, with strong and vigorous foliage of an intensely dark green: it is a sure cropper, *immensely productive*."

In general appearance it is unusually handsome, crowding many other sorts out of the market. Try them; you will be highly pleased.

EARLY OHIO.

The earliest of the *older* early sorts. Very popular for a general early market crop. Is very well known by this time, but demand for a pure northern grown seed of this variety keeps up. Many farmers who have what they call Early Ohio, which however are not in any way related to Early Ohio, and many more have a mixture of Early Ohio and other red sorts, which prevents their getting a fancy price on the market for stock. The above is a true representation of the Early Ohio. Every tuber if genuine, will be covered with small pimples. Of the rose class distinct: quality good; a shy yielder on poor soil, but will give handsome returns on rich, well worked soil. Get a few genuine Early Ohios from us and see how they compare with your own, if you have any.

THE FREEMAN.

So much has been said and written of the Freeman that it hardly seems necessary to give a lengthy description here, or quote from the many hundred testimonials. It has been remarked by a prominent potato grower that this variety contains more new fresh blood than any variety since introduction of the Early Rose. Originated near St. Paul, this state. The tuber is oval in shape, russet in color covered with a netting; flesh very white, both when raw and cooked, extremely fine grained, and in flavor the ideal potato. The marked features of this potato are its extreme earliness and long keeping qualities. The originator states that thirty-nine days from planting he has had fully ripe potatoes on his table and of good size. They ripen here in advance of both Early Rose and Early Ohio. Tubers have never been known to rot or rust and no hollow ones.

Vine a fine grower, but not rank or scraggy. The Freeman is probably one of the most handsome potatos ever placed on the market. As high as one hundred and twenty pounds of good potatoes have been harvested from one pound of seed planted. The Freeman has not as yet been placed on the market for consumption purposes, as stock has never yet been produced to supply the demand for seed.

The first season it was sold at $3.00 per pound and the stock was quickly exhausted at this figure. We secured at enormous expense a large quantity of the true seed stock, and from our plantings of the same we will be able to supply our many thousand customers.

GREAT DIVIDE.

Originated in Iowa, by Mr. F. B. Van Ornam, who describes it as follows:

Habit of Growth. Vines stout, erect, branching direct from the main stem; foliage plentiful, with dark green leaves, withstanding drought, extreme heat, and attacks of insects better than any other variety.

Season. Medium to late; perfectly free from disease, scab or blight. Tubers of oblong, round form; eyes plentiful and on the surface, giving it a handsome appearance, with almost no waste in paring. Skin very white, firm and tough. Grows compactly in the hill, and while the tubers are well under ground, they are borne near the surface of the soil. Size large to very large, with scarcely a small one. Our records show that in the past five years it has been an immense yielder of large, very smooth, fine sized potatoes, and that it always sets enough tubers to produce a fine crop. Perfectly free from disease, its constitution seems *ironclad*.

Table Qualities. Flesh clear white, and when baked or boiled breaks open like a snowball, — white and floury; it cooks finely and very quickly, with a delicious nutty flavor.

Keeping Qualities. It is the best keeper I have ever grown. Placed in a cellar October 15th, when taken out for planting, June 2d, the tubers were without a sign of sprout, as firm and hard as when first dug. A tuber then tested for eating showed it had retained its fine flavor. Although we cut the tubers to single eye pieces, which we planted eighteen inches apart, every eye grew, coming up quickly and finely, and producing a perfect stand. Taking the results of my careful records, supplemented by reports from Agricultural Experiment Stations and Potato experts, received from almost every State, also from Europe, I consider the Great Divide the most robust growing, finest bearing, longest keeping, and best shipping main-crop Potato in America. In fact, it is a peer of the *Burbank* in its palmiest days, while it is adapted to a greater variety of soils and climates.

GREAT NORTHERN.

It affords us much pleasure in introducing this magnificient variety. Last season our sales of this variety more than doubled those of the previous year, and for our own part it has really exceeded our most sanguine expectations, which is saying a good deal. One of our growers the past season who had Great Northerns said: "In my opinion it beats the old Early Rose in its most palmy days, in every way, productiveness, qulaity, general appearance, etc."

Originated in northern Wisconsin, the entire stock being under our control. One of the earliest varieties ever introduced. One of our very heaviest yielders in the dry season of '94, which is in itself a great big recommendation for it. It is one of the handsomest potatoes we have ever seen. Skin flesh tint; flesh pure white. We all know that most of our early sorts are decidedly red in color and rather shy yielders, which renders them by far less profitable to grow for an early crop. In Great Northern you have just what you are looking for; eyes few, and on surface. Cooks up as prettily as a dry snowball is in appearance. Quality equal to Freeman. Considering its earliness, color, fine quality and enormous productiveness, it is surely going to be grown very largely soon as we can properly disseminate the seed stock. With reasonably good care on proper ground, and intelligent handling, 800 bushels per acre should be a fair crop. Tubers grow compactly in hills, one turn of the fork throwing them all out; of uniform size, and all maturing. We have never known the vines to set only what tubers it could mature handsomely. An immensely strong grower; foliage of a deep rich green to a degree highly ornamental. Not subject to blight or rot. Unlike most early sorts, it is a fine keeper. We were unfortunately obliged to refuse some large orders at wholesale for Great Northern last season, but this year our stock is large and pretty. However, get your order in early and be sure of a supply for your own planting. We are making the price low so all can afford to get a start with them.

The
GREAT
NORTHERN
in the
Hill.

—

Uniform Size.
Cooking Evenly
and no
Hollow Ones.

95
out of
100
Good
Marketable
Potatoes.

—

A splendid keeper.
Its Hardy
Constitution making
it well able to
withstand reverses
in the way of
drouth, wet and
insects.

IRISH QUEEN.

A new seedling, six years old, from the seed ball—Wall Orange, fertilized with pollen of Ohio Junior. The entire stock controlled by ourselves. Originated in Manitowoc County, Wis., by one of the most successful potato specialists in the country. We take much pride in the ownership of this valuable acquisition, and recommend it without hesitation for extensive planting to our many customers throughout the entire country. It is bound to become a main crop potato, possessing, as it does, all the desirable qualities for such a sort: enormous yielder; handsome appearance for market purposes; and the cooking quality, none better.

Here is what the originator says of it, his statement being duly sworn to before a notary:

"It is a creamy white body, splashed with a bronze color (indicating magnificent cooking quality), has shallow but expressive eyes, handsomely surrounded by distinct eyebrows; as a table potato it cannot be recommended too highly; pure white flesh and very starchy. It was the foremost as a cropper in 1893, and out of 64 sorts planted, it exceeded them all, yielding at the rate of 480 bushels to the acre. I have tried this seedling on all the different soils. It is late as Burbank; vines grow stocky, with dark, broad, glossy leaves; when growing, it presents a strikingly handsome field of remarkably even, upright tops." We urge every potato grower to plant a sufficient quantity of this seed this Spring so as to bring him seed for a good planting for main crop the season following.

We make the price lower than we should for this season, as we are desirous of giving all a chance to start a good seed stock.

MAGGIE MURPHY.

Introduced by Vick's Sons, in 1893. A rose colored potato, which with us has turned out to be of very fine quality when grown on light soil, not too rich. Grown on heavy rich ground, however, they grow to enormous size, and liable to be some hollow ones, or perhaps dark streaks through the flesh. It is unquestionably one of the biggest yielders ever known. A strong, rank grower, and great drouth resister, with no small unmarketable potatoes in the hill. Late as Burbank. Some growers recommend it very highly.

NEW QUEEN.

Originated and introduced by Mr. Jerrard in Maine, several years since, and is now one of the favorites grown in New England. It has been tested and grown more or less in nearly every state in the Union, and is universally praised. An extremely handsome potato; flesh and skin perfectly white; quality the best; extremely early and yields immense crops everywhere. Sure to please everyone.

OHIO JUNIOR.

The best all around extra early potato in the country, and no one acquainted with the true stock of this sort will dispute it. It is a chance seedling of the Early Ohio. It has all the good points of the Early Ohio, only in a more marked degree. No doubt, many parties have purchased and planted what they supposed were true "Ohio Junior," whereas they really have nothing but the Early Ohio, as to one not fully posted, the Early Ohio can from appearances be palmed off for Ohio Junior. Tubers oval-oblong, round at seed end, with full eyes that are almost even with the surface. A fine keeper, magnificent quality and heavy yielder. Has produced fully ripe potatoes for market in sixty days from planting. It has always brought about 25 cents per bushel more on the open market than other best sorts. Of the rose class, distinct. Our stock of this sort last season was not large enough by many hundred bushels to handle our orders for them, which necessitated returning orders unfilled.

ROCHESTER ROSE.

A seedling of the Early Rose—fully as early, but a better potato in every way. Does well in all sections, whereas the Early Rose has made a failure in many states of late years. Tested beside the Early Rose, Rochester Rose yielded 419 bushels per acre to Early Rose 147. Average size considerably larger than Early Rose, and cooking qualities superior in every way. Tuber somewhat elongated, smooth and handsome; flesh a delicate pink; every potato is good, no hollow ones, cooks very quickly; wonderfully vigorous in growth, and as near blight proof as a potato can be; an excellent keeper.

(*From the Rural New Yorker.*) A bushel of Rural New Yorker No. 2 Potatoes consisting of just 48 tubers.

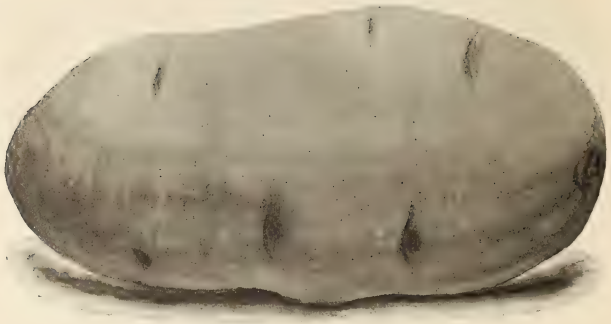
RURAL NEW YORKER No. 2.

This potato has become quite famous, as it originated on the experimental grounds of the Rural New Yorker, and its good qualities have ever since been well advertised by this well known agricultural paper. Season very late; skin and flesh white; quality good, if not grown on too rich soil, which will make tubers grow almost too large. An immense yielder, very strong grower and probably one of the best drouth resisting sorts in existence. A good sort for clay soil on ground not very well adapted for potato growing.

SIX WEEKS' MARKET.

Originated in Ohio by a wide-awake Buckeye farmer who has made the potato a study from boyhood. Introducer describes it as follows: "Grows medium to large size, oblong to round shape, skin red; white flesh; very smooth shape; eyes even with surface; tubers grow close together in hill. The potatoes begin to form when vines are only four to five inches high, and at six weeks from planting are a fine marketable size, and reach maturity in 72 days. Keep sound and solid to late spring. In 1891 yielded at rate of 600 bushels per acre."

This is our first season with this potato, but from its appearance we believe it to be a remarkably good sort.



"SIR WILLIAM."

Originated in western New York, by R. D. Burr, who describes it as follows: "In shape rather long, cylindrical, slightly flattened, eyes strong, but medium as to number and prominence; skin light buff, often russet; flesh white; quality excellent; enormous yielder; season medium late; vine large, strong and stands up well; very profuse bloomer and remains in bloom a long time. Flowers white, afterwards shading to buff. It roots deep and makes a vigorous and rapid growth; tubers average large, keep well covered, and grow close to plant."

The Rural New Yorker tested the Sir William in the dry season of '94, and its yield was at the rate of 1008½ bushels per acre, and in their remarks regarding this variety state: Sir William more than doubled the yield of five competitors, distanced the highest by 272 bushels, and the lowest by 605 bushels to the acre.

WORLD'S FAIR.

(BLIGHT PROOF.)

This variety was originated in Wisconsin in 1892, by a potato grower of wide reputation and long experience. It proved to be such a magnificent thing, approaching nearest to the perfect and ideal potato, in fact seeming to eclipse so perfectly all other varieties of known merit, that the originator considered that no more worthy name could be given it than the "World's Fair," and so far as we are able to judge it promises to be the greatest acquisition to the potato family ever introduced. We believe it to be a seedling of the "Freeman," and surely it could not have chosen a finer parent. They seem bound to be the money-making potato as soon as sufficient stock can be produced to place in the hands of growers.

[OVER]

We have grown this potato several seasons, and somehow it has kept doing better each year. In 1894, the dryest season ever known here, World's Fair did splendidly, maturing a large crop of as handsome tubers as one could wish to look upon.

For description we cannot do better than to quote the originator's own words, as follows:

"It attracted universal admiration at Wisconsin State Fair last year on account of its wonderful beauty and evident excellent quality. It was awarded the first premium there. We never have grown anything that pleased us so much in every respect, and we have tested nearly every variety of any value. In the first place, it is just about an ideal potato in its appearance. It is very smooth, eyes so nearly even with the surface as to be almost imperceptible; perfectly symmetrical in form and outline; skin, creamy white, covered with a netting.

Then, in the second place, it is of the finest quality. When we tested it on our table it was pronounced by every member of the family the best they had ever eaten; fine grained, mealy, white, delicious. Last and most important of all, it has proved itself a great yielder. It grows a very strong, bushy top, with tubers good sized and very numerous, compact in the hill and near the surface.

Almost every new potato that is introduced is chiefly valuable in one particular, or possibly in two. But here is something that seems to possess all of the requisites of a first-class variety: quality, productiveness, smoothness, handsome appearance, symmetry of form, strong, vigorous tops, and excellent habits of growth. In season it is medium early."

In comparison with the "Freeman," the originator adds: "Our Freeman did well for us, but, after all, not so well as our World's Fair on the same ground, by a difference of twenty-five bushels per acre. The two varieties are similar. Both are beauties. We cooked some of each at the same time and could see no difference in quality. In that respect both are perfect, but World's Fair is ahead in yield."

See what the following parties have to say about the World's Fair:

D. G. Harrison, Morrison, Ill.: "I have harvested one hundred and two potatoes from the little one I received from you."

Albert Gleason, Castleton, Ill.: "The sample tuber 'World's Fair' potato which you sent me last Spring did well. It is a very handsome variety, a strong grower and *blight proof*."

Geo. M. Greenway, Dartford, Wis.: "I planted the potato World's Fair you sent to D. Greenway, and can say it is very fine. I had one baked, and never ate a finer one. I think you have the coming potato in the World's Fair."

Chas. A. Chanter, Secretary Kilbourn City Horticultural Society, Kilbourn City, Wis.: "I have much pleasure in informing you that your World's Fair potato is a wonderful success, and can highly recommend it as a good potato and a big cropper."

Will H. Park, Dorchester, Mo.: "The World's Fair potato sent us yielded a peck of fine tubers. The yield would probably have been still greater if the seed potato had reached here in time for early planting, the season being unfavorable for late planted crops. We think the World's Fair potato is going to prove very prolific and fine for table use."

Geo. H. Weed, Lanark, Ill.: "The World's Fair potato that I received from you last Spring contained five eyes, was planted April 26 and dug Sept. 15. Received fourteen pounds of fine potatoes, three of which weighed a pound. All were good sized and fine flavored. I believe this potato is the finest I ever raised, and if you have seed to spare, I must have some for another year."

The Potato Bug Easily Disposed of and at Little Expense with

LEGGETT'S PARIS GREEN or DRY POWDER GUN.

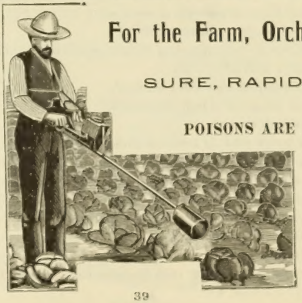
For Distributing Dry Insecticides and Fungicides.

THOUSANDS IN USE. . . .

DISTRIBUTES

GREEN, LONDON PURPLE, SULPHUR, HELLEBORE, LIME, "FUNGIROID," TOBACCO DUST, Etc.

DESTROYS POTATO BUGS AND ALL INSECTS.
PREVENTS BLIGHT.



For the Farm, Orchard, Vineyard and Garden. . .

SURE, RAPID, SAFE, STRONG AND CHEAP.

POISONS ARE MORE EFFECTIVE WHEN APPLIED DRY.

Apply at any time of Day on Dry or Wet Foliage.

With only a tenth of the labor, time and cost required by other devices and methods, and with far greater efficiency. [OVER]

This Gun has received unqualified endorsement, and has given universal satisfaction wherever used. This implement alone is destined to save millions of dollars to the horticulturists and farmers of the United States. Many farmers at the present time neglect to apply insecticides, because of the labor and time involved in preparing and distributing in the liquid form. You will often hesitate about hitching up a team to haul a barrel of water, and spend several hours in applying it; while if you could pick up this Gun and walk out to the garden, orchard or field, you would have the powder applied in less time than it would take to prepare the solution. This work always comes in the hurried times, and the Gun not only saves time, but insures attention at the proper time to a work, which, if neglected, entails serious loss.

The above is a copy of an editorial by Mr. Elmer S. Carman, in the Rural New Yorker, April 15th, 1893.

The implement illustrated is described as follows: Weighs about five pounds. Without tubes is 27 inches long. The reservoir holds 4 pounds of Paris Green (or over a quart of powder) with slots in the bottom opening into the tube. The stock of the Gun contains a fan, which is made to revolve rapidly by means of the crank and cog wheels. The openings in the reservoir are opened or closed by a slide, which is moved back and forth by means of a thumb screw. The indicator shows how far the slots are opened. The Gun is also supported by two straps, one is placed around the neck, the other around the waist. It is made in the best manner of tin, iron, steel and brass. Weight of machine, ready for use, about 10 pounds.

We recommend the following directions for applying PARIS GREEN OR LONDON PURPLE ON POTATO VINES:

Clear, pure, dry Paris Green may be used with safety and produce better results and at less expense than by other means. On small vines ½ to ¾ pounds, on large 1 pound to the acre, may be applied at any time, treating but one row at a time of day on wet or dry vines, one acre per hour being the average time treating but one row at a time, or two acres per hour dusting two rows at once. Practice on one row at first. Saves Green, labor, time and potatoes.

The Green may be used mixed, say one pound of Green to one of flour, lime or plaster if desired.

The only object in mixing is, to enable the operator to see the quantity of powder discharged and the result on the vines. *It is not economy to mix the Green with other material, but a waste.* Some have supposed it necessary to see the Green on the vines, but when used pure the article is so destructive to insects that the faintest dust can be relied upon as being effective.

With it a man can thoroughly Paris Green from one to two acres of potatoes in one hour.

No other device distributes Paris Green so perfectly and effectively.

No other machine renders the handling of Paris Green so free from danger.

It is not liable to get out of order, and with good usage will last for years.

When used on only one acre it will save its cost the first year.

The machine is, in fact, guaranteed to do perfect work just as recommended, if directions for using it are followed.

These Guns are now thoroughly in use over New England, old plan of water and tanks being entirely discarded. The following are a few names of parties using this machine, and anyone wishing to do so is at perfect liberty to write them direct and secure their advice as to the worth of the Gun:

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Price, $9.00 each, cash with order. We deliver the Gun to your railroad station, transportation charges prepaid. Send all orders to

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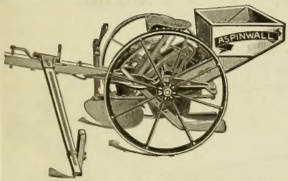
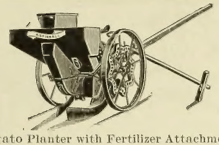
ASPINWALL

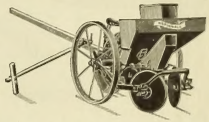
Potato Machinery



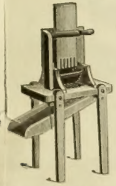
Plain Potato Planter.



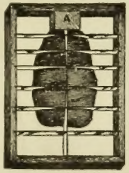
Potato Planter with Fertilizer Attachment.



Potato Planter with Fertilizer Attachment and Disc Coverers.



Cutter Complete.



Bed of Knives showing manner in which Potato is Cut.

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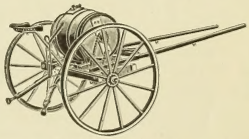

Paris Green Sprinkler.

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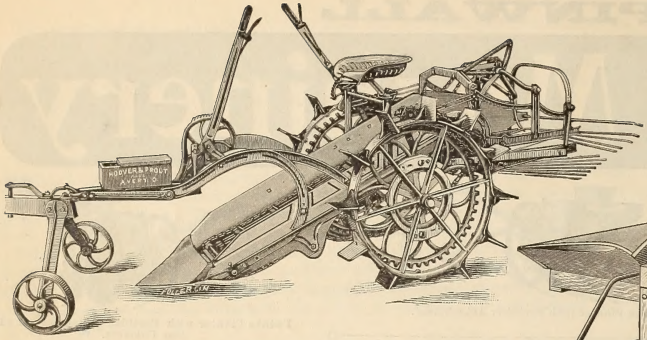

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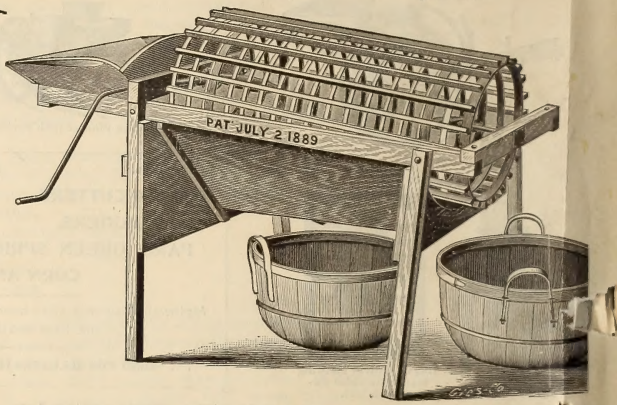

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